

FOR GOVERNOR.
HON. HESTER CLYMER,
OF BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

Eleven Millions More.

The session meeting, that calls itself Congress, has declared by its authority, that ELEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS more of the poor white man's hard earned money shall go to the "Nigger Bureau" to establish schools to educate and support the Negroes of the South in idleness! Just think—five years ago the Negroes of the South produced some three hundred millions of surplus or real wealth, nearly all of which, the North received and appropriated, and we are sorry to say, to building palaces, sectarian churches, hiring abolition lecturers, &c., and the record shows that in 1860 there was not a Negro pauper among the four millions of Southern Negroes. Now all this surplus has been abolished by our disunion rulers, the labor of the Negroes has been rendered worthless, and the white laboring classes of the North are loaded down with the stupendous debt of THREE THOUSAND MILLIONS in order to throw the Negroes of the South in a "Freedom's Bureau," to give positions and spoils to New England office-seekers. The Negro of the South is now supported by a portion of each day's toil of every laboring man in the North, and if his children have not food to fill their bellies, or clothes to cover their nakedness, or themselves minus money to pay taxes, they receive the answer, "be patient, you are emancipating the Negro from labor and educating him." Emigrant, Irishman, Farmer, Mechanic, Merchant and Laborer, what do you think of giving a portion of each day's toil, your sweat and very life-blood, to support and educate Negroes, when you and your children are thrown entirely upon your own resources, and daily deprived of many of the real necessities of life? Think of these things, of the already enormous debt saddled upon you, for Negro emancipation, and the constant increase of it by the unwise and sectional course of the North, from the legislative halls, howing to their kennels.

A Geary Dodge.

The actions of the Disunionists go a great distance to expose the weakness of that party. Being terribly frightened that a third candidate might be nominated for Governor, by the more conservative portion of the Republican ranks, the would-be leaders of that disunion party, at once proceeded to concoct a plan to prevent a split or disruption in their party. Fearing that a breach, if made in their party, would be effected by those soldiers who better know General GEARY, they have undertaken through Gen. HARTMAN, the man who hung a woman, to get up a Soldiers' Convention, which has been called to meet at Pittsburg, in July next. This dodge, on the part of Stevens, McClure, Farny & Co., is intended to entrap the soldiers into the support of Gen. GEARY, honest soldiers, who, otherwise would have supported HESTER CLYMER.

We are pleased to notice, though, that this scheme is not working as well as was anticipated by the movers. In several counties, where the soldiers met for the purpose of selecting Delegates to the Pittsburg Convention, there seemed to be quite a division on the candidates for Governor when they came to frame and adopt resolutions expressive of the sense of the soldiers in attendance. In some instances a majority of the "boys in blue" declared in favor of the Democratic candidate, Mr. CLYMER. The Geary leaders did not trust to call a convention of soldiers in this county, for fear they would have met the same opposition, but concluded to send a couple of Delegates to Pittsburg, who will not truly represent the sentiment of the soldiers of this county, because the Delegates are from the Abolition Geary stripe, and the "boys in blue," of this county, support the candidate who believes and maintains that our "white" soldiers were not surpassed in any manner as soldiers on the field of battle or in any particular arm of the service.

DEATH OF LIET. GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.
—This brave soldier, ardent patriot, and honest man, died at his residence, at West Point, on the 29th ult., in the 80th year of his age.

Of the officers who entered the army in 1808, Gen. Scott was, two years ago, the only survivor. He was born in Petersburg, Va., on the 13th of June, 1786, and was educated at William and Mary's College in that State. He died full of years and honors, and we have not the room to give, in detail, the course in which he rose from the rank of Captain to that of Commander of Armies. In short, we may say, that the means by which he became so great, and was promoted above others, were these: as a citizen he was faithful, patriotic, and unambitious; as a soldier daring and enterprising, prompt and industrious. He contributed several valuable books to the military literature of the country, and at different periods wrote, with considerable ability, upon various topics.—His long life, however, was mainly spent in the service of his country, and his fame and deeds are now part of the imperishable history of the nation.

—The Rump Congress has resolved itself into a mere "smelling committee." About all that is transacted is the passage of resolutions inquiring into the business concerns of the Departments. Watching the President being the sole object of the despicable Rump, it should be served in the way that individuals are who play the sneak as an occupation.

Political Contingencies.
We copy the following paragraphs from the *Admiral's Liberator*, Mr. Seward's home organ, suggesting a very probable contingency, which we think worthy at this time of some attention.

"The point we are discussing is in direct regard to the good behavior of the rebels in the military service, and whether their line of policy, (the radical policy,) if it shall be followed, will be likely, in view of the issue already made upon it, to secure it. We have seen no reason for believing that it will. The key note to the probable solution may be discovered in the testimony of Alexander H. Stevens, of Georgia. He said distinctly that the Southern people had complied with all the terms originally offered them, and all which Congress had the right to impose, that they would impose others as conditions precedent to admission into Congress. It is reasonably certain that they consider themselves within the Union, and in practical relations to the Government which entitle them to representation in Congress and in political conventions.

It is reasonably certain that they will send delegates to the next National Nominating Conventions, and that the Democratic Nominating Convention will admit them. It is reasonably certain that they will choose Electors of President and Vice-President, and ask to have them canvassed, and that if the electoral votes of Southern and Northern Democrats together are enough to elect a President and Vice-President, and they are not allowed, there will be political trouble of a very formidable character.—With Johnson for President at this time in command of the military forces, it cannot be reasonably expected that the candidates elected will or can be kept out of office.

We are free to say that we cannot contemplate such a contingency without the deepest concern. When we apply to this subject the logic of our own observation and experience of political campaigns in by-gone years, we are obliged to conclude that, such an expected result will result in trouble, without any corresponding benefits to the party and country. We fervently hope that such a contingency may be avoided."

We respectfully ask the attention of the *Gazette* to this particular point, not to its present bearings but in its relations to the future peace of the country. Suppose matters to stand in 1863 substantially as they stand to-day—none of the Southern States represented in Congress. Is it not reasonably certain that they will all be represented in the Democratic National Nominating Convention and that they will choose electors who will vote for the Democratic nominees? Now suppose their votes, together with the Northern States that may vote the Democratic ticket, constitute a majority of the Electoral College—what will be the result? It may be said their votes will not be counted. Congress, containing only Northern members—the South not being represented in it—will reject them. Will that rejection be accepted by the country? Will the mass of the Southern people, or the mass of the Democratic Party in the North, acquiesce in it? And would not such resistance be most menacing to the peace of the country? That would be an attempt at secession; it would be in no sense a sectional conflict; it would present to the country and the world the aspect of a majority of the people insisting upon their right to control the Government, as against the unconstitutional usurpation of the minority.

We do not bring this matter forward now for the purpose of discussing the merits of the question that would thus arise. But the contingency is too probable to be wisely ignored. No prudent or patriotic man will blindly rush into complications of so formidable and perilous a character.

One Question, Readers.
What do you think of the late Cabinet demonstration at Washington? Imagining your answer we believe we corroborate it, when we say that it was the most pitiable affair, with one honorable exception, that has been witnessed in that city since the execution of Mrs. SURRETT. The object of the serenade was to get an expression of opinion from the several members of the Cabinet on the great questions of public concern at this time, viz: which is the best plan of preserving the Union, that recommended by the President, or that insisted on by Congress? Here is our opinion, of the matter, as expressed by the *Cincinnati Enquirer*:—"The Secretary of the Treasury was the only member of the Cabinet that faced the music like a man. He met the question boldly, and decided in favor of the President's plan. He showed no weakness, equitableness or double-facedness. Stanton, the bold, was as double-faced as it is possible for any officeholder to be, who is loth to let go of the public lead he is sucking. So ardent was he as to be claimed by both Radicals and Conservatives as of their side. HARTMAN, the Secretary of the Interior, refused to speak, but in a letter intimated that he was faithful to his party, while the President was in the wrong. The Attorney-general, had the honor to resign, and to come forward to prepare a speech. DENISON, Postmaster-general, was oily-gammon as a u. l. and thought Congress and the President both right. WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, as much as said: "I am agreed to anything; I prefer the President's plan, but have no objection to that of Congress."

The affair showed the Cabinet to be a weak, puerile, and inharmonious concern. This weakness reflects on the President, and belittles his Administration. Such a Cabinet would make almost any Administration contemptible. The sooner the President can get rid of it, the better for the reputation of his Administration and the credit of the Government. It needs reconstruction badly.

DEATH FROM WORK IN THE BRAIN.
—Lately a lady named Chra Hollands, aged seventeen years, died suddenly at Brighton, England. A post mortem examination was made by Dr. Sewell, who showed that there was considerable effusion in the right ventricle of the brain, in which he discovered a large hydatid cyst. This he found to consist of the ova or eggs of some parasitic insect. The disease was of a rare occurrence, and it had occurred, recorded cases showed that death had been sudden. The insects were usually conveyed into the system with food, and after depositing their eggs they left the system. In course of time the eggs are hatched, and death ensues if it has not taken place by the death of the mother. The disease was often communicated to the system by eating "messy" pork, underdone meat, or water-cresses; and Dr. Sewell said that it was a very popular error to suppose that underdone meat was the best for food. Should the meat be infected, there was the only thing that would kill the insects, and there was therefore no danger in well-cooked meat. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the decision of Mr. Sewell.

—The number of tons of coal shipped from the Pennsylvania mines last week was 114,657. During the corresponding week in 1865 the shipments only reached 28,000 tons.

The Louisville Convention.
Kentucky Politics.
We have aimed to scrupulously avoid any thing that looks like an interference with the purely local politics or administration of other States than our own, but as a Democratic journalist we are interested in the upholding of the Democratic organization and the preservation of its creed every where. We are anxious to know how we regarded the position of affairs in Kentucky at the coming election, and the duty of Democrats therein. Our reply is that none will go amiss who stand by the old Democratic organization and support its nominees. A Democratic candidate has been presented for the office of Clerk of the Court, to be elected by a Democratic State Convention, in which nearly all the counties were represented. He is acknowledged to be a gentleman eminently capable of discharging the duties of the office. His personal character is as high and pure as his political antecedents are unspotted. We have been asked how we regarded the fact which he is now nominated Clerk, and would have been re-elected to that position by the united Democratic and Conservative strength had it not been for the military tyranny that forbid the use of his name. In voting for him a most useful lesson is conveyed to military usurpers.

It has been no effort being made to bring out any other purely Democratic candidate, but until that better policy be presented, he must be false to himself, false to his record, and must, in fact, cease to be Andrew Johnson, if he does not adhere to his policy, and sink or swim with it. (Cheers.) It is pretty good evidence after all, gentlemen, of his correctness of policy, that Congress, after having been in session nearly six long weary months, has been unable to present one which they can agree upon as a substitute. It was proposed to elect John Randolph, but that "of all thinkers the Constitution thinkers were the most to be deprecated."

If the old man could rise from his grave, what would he say to the present Congress, in which every third man, at least, is a Constitution tinker. (Cheers and laughter.) But they are not wise enough to amend that grand old instrument, the work of our patriot fathers, the Republic, the glory of the United States and the admiration of the world.

My fellow-citizens, there is but one proposition that has been presented which stands even the ghost of a chance of acceptance by the people of the North, and that is the proposition basing representation on voters, and whose fault is it that that is not part of the Constitution to-day? Why was it not submitted with the amendment abolishing slavery? Whose fault was that? (Voices: "the Copperheads." Other voices: "Thad. Stevens.")

Mr. McCulloch—Was it the fault of Andrew Johnson? (Shouts of "the fault of Congress," "Thad. Stevens," and counter cheers for Mr. Stevens.) If the course which the President was pursuing was objectionable to the charges made against it in the recess of Congress, how happened it that these Jupiter Tonans of Congress were as silent as though they had been dumb? Those men whose duty it was to stand on the ramparts of the Constitution, and alarm the people of approaching danger, why did they not denounce that policy, and demand of the President a Convention of Congress? No such demand was made; no such denunciation was then heard. We did hear a voice from Pennsylvania, I believe, and perhaps a response from Massachusetts (Laughter.) If the people were silent, if not approving.

Fellow-citizens, I did not intend speaking so much. I have only this to say: I have desired and hoped for the continuance of this great Union party, which I have ever been identified. But if its leaders can present nothing better than the programme of the Copperheads, I am greatly apprehensive that its days will be numbered.

We believe that Mr. McCulloch is sincerely desirous of acting up to his vocation, and we trust the country will uphold him in his just endeavors. His efforts are in the right direction, and should be welcomed by all. His process is a good one, and the only one by which the nation can be redeemed. He has immense difficulties to contend with both in a financial and in a political way and many powerful and selfish interests to overcome; but although his powers are more limited than we think they should be, we believe the country will soon find a change for the better through his disinterested instrumentality. He is no mere politician and we believe he is patriotically devoted to his duties. He is the people's Pilot at the financial helm, and should be supported and assisted.

His report at the opening of the present Congress and his plan for the funding of the National debt was a good one and should have been endorsed by Congress as it is by the people. With the present limitations imposed upon him by an unwise Congress, he cannot for a period of thirty years, compel the National Banks to assume special payments. It is certainly plain, then, what we have individually to do. Let us stand by him to a man. This has been our sentiment ever since we read his report as Secretary of the United States Treasury and now, more than ever, we feel like expressing it.

Extracts from the Speech of Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, at the late Serenade of the President and Cabinet.
In the course of his remarks he said: "I took occasion last fall among my old friends in Indiana to define my position, and since that time I have had no occasion to change, much less to abandon it. I will say therefore, as I suppose I must say something on this occasion, that the general policy of the President in reference to the Southern States, and the people recently in arms against the Federal Government, has commended itself to my deliberate judgment, and although it has been violently—in some instances vindictively—assailed, I have an abiding conviction that it will be approved by the people when they shall be allowed to pass judgment upon it at the ballot-box."

"His policy is straight-forward, intelligible and practical. If a better policy can be presented, one more in consonance with the principles of the Government, better calculated to preserve the supremacy of Federal authority, while it trenches not on the reserved and legitimate rights of the States—more just, more humane, better fitted to bind the people of this great country in a common brotherhood, at the same time that it places just condemnation on treason and vindicates the majesty of the law. If such a policy can be presented there is no man in the United States who will more willingly embrace it than Andrew Johnson. (Cheers.) But until that better policy be presented, he must be false to himself, false to his record, and must, in fact, cease to be Andrew Johnson, if he does not adhere to his policy, and sink or swim with it. (Cheers.) It is pretty good evidence after all, gentlemen, of his correctness of policy, that Congress, after having been in session nearly six long weary months, has been unable to present one which they can agree upon as a substitute. It was proposed to elect John Randolph, but that "of all thinkers the Constitution thinkers were the most to be deprecated."

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Guernatorial.—No. 7.
EDITHS DEMOCRAT AND STAR.—About half of the time has elapsed since the nominations were made in our State, for Governor, that remains until the great contest will be decided by the sovereign people at the polls in next October. To the result of that issue, thousands upon thousands of people, even beyond the confines of Pennsylvania, are looking with anxious solicitude and will hail the event with more than ordinary interest. It is not denied, that the election of HESTER CLYMER, who is the candidate of the friends of white men and constitutional liberty, civil law and equal rights, would restore to the people the power to re-establish confidence throughout Pennsylvania. On the other hand, the election of John W. Geary, who was nominated by the *Stevens-Forney-Dunn cable of Democrats*, and is pre-eminently the Negro Suffrage candidate, would disgrace our character as a law-abiding people, and entail upon us a renewed lease of all the evils of the Ritten-Stevens-Lincoln reign of despotism.

A JACKSON DEMOCRAT.

RECEIPTS
OF THE
DEMOCRAT AND STAR,
For the month of May 1866.

Henry Lazarus	2 00	A. S. Kester	2 00
John Fritz	2 00	Isaac Bower	2 00
Pax & Harman	11 00	Isaac Lutz	2 00
Wm. Shoemaker	4 00	Conrad Kremer	2 00
Wm. Tiley	2 00	R. B. Wintersteen	2 00
Jesse Coleman	12 80	W. J. Keler	3 00
John Fritz	2 00	W. J. Keler	3 00
John Fritz	2 00	Abbot & Co.	2 25
National P. Co.	2 00	Wm. Ash	2 00
John Wanich	2 00	Sam. Neyhart	1 00
John Zaner	2 00	Sam. Brugler	1 00
Jackson Keeler	2 00	C. Preston	1 50
John Dresher	1 00	P. W. Soans	2 00
Jos. C. Parker	2 00	John Fox	2 00
Peter Haller	1 75	A. Stackhouse	2 00
W. E. Johnson	95	A. Albertson	2 00
John Brunner	2 00	S. Snyder	Sh 1/2
Iram Derr	2 00	Noah Snyder	1 00
C. H. Hess	3 00	Reuben Knittle	2 00
Sam'l Stettler	2 00	John Grover	2 00
S. Snyder	Sh 7/8	A. S. Kester	6 50
B. F. Thomas	2 00	Lewis Yetter	6 00
L. L. Tate	2 00	Jos. Mouser	2 00
Henry Wagner	3 00	E. Young	2 00
Hoot & Smith	1 25	Rich. Fruit	2 00
A. B. Swisher	1 00	W. Barber	2 00
Jesse Ohl	2 00	Enoch Fox	2 00
A. J. Evans	1 50	Israel Mummy	1 00
L. Young's Est.	2 50	A. Kline	1 00
John G. Freeze	29 00	E. K. Albertson	1 50
A. S. Kester	3 75	John Bound	2 00
Elijah Kistler	2 50	Miss T. Gearhart	2 00
M. B. Hicks	1 50	John Deitrich	2 00
John G. Freeze	2 50	J. K. Kline	2 00
D. B. Hartman	1 00	S. E. Clarfieled	5 00
Dan. Rice	17 00	Columbia Co.	38 00
Miss Achenebush	2 50	Jacob Demott	2 00
M. Gilbert	2 00	John Lazarus	2 00
Samuel Hess	2 00	J. M. Marchant	2 00
Eph. Evans	1 00	Geo. W. Poust	1 00
W. H. Reinbold	3 00	Jno. Snyder	2 00
S. Welliver	2 00	N. Cready	2 00
John Rantz	2 00	John Savage	2 00

RECEIPTS FOR MAY
TO THE
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

Elias Gigger	5 00	John Lewis	81 50
I. A. DeWitt	1 25	Isaac Lutz	1 50
Thomas Santee	4 25	Wm. Lamont	11 00
John T. Shuman	75	Dr. J. C. Rutter	9 50
J. J. Robbins	2 25	Pax & Harman	2 50
G. Stackhouse	2 00	J. F. Fox	8 50
W. E. Johnson	2 50	H. F. Frazier	5 00
C. N. Savage	50	Thomas Davis	2 05
Sheriff Shelhart	50	G. W. Steadman	4 00
Mrs. S. Cole	2 00	Leonard Adams	1 75
Wm. M. Ent	1 60	Peter Derr	2 00
C. M. Runk	5 00	Richard Fruit	1 87
Wm. Shugars	4 00	Benj. C. Hess	2 00
Kester & Oman	4 50	M. Ammerman	1 00
Green's Est.	2 50	J. K. Kline	3 00
St. John's Est.	12 00	Dave Coleman	7 75
B. Stohner	2 50	Peter Beiler	5 50
John Kistler	2 25	Wm. Evedand	1 50
N. P. Moore	30	J. Rarig's Est.	1 00
J. Hinterler	2 75	A. Laubach	2 00
A. C. Rabb	6 50	S. Zimmerman	1 25
Eph. Evans	2 60	C. L. Moore	3 50
John Smith	40	Isaac Andreas	2 50
S. Hutcheson	3 00	M. M. Valle	2 00
J. Swisher	1 00	Geo. W. Poust	3 50
N. Driesbach	6 50	A. J. Kline	4 50
D. F. Seybert	2 50	Moses Wastes	2 00
Evan C. Jones	5 00	J. Hippenstein	5 00
J. Brink	4 00	Thos. McGary	7 50
T. H. Smith	Est. 6 00	J. Ralston	Est. 7 00
M. A. White	2 50	Sol. Rider	10 00
S. C. Krum	1 50	N. Case's Est.	14 40
Joshua Fritz	3 00	S. Appelman	1 00
Eli Ohl	1 00	Michael Keller	2 00
W. H. Young	3 00	M. Kline	4 50
Wm. Dornbach	4 50	A. Dribbles	3 30
A. Geringer	3 00	A. D. Whittmoyer	6 00
G. Longenberger	7 00	Wm. Parr	2 00

THE NEW
Spring & Summer Medicine.
PAID RETRACK
SARSAPARILLA
COMBINED WITH
IODIDE OF LIME,
PREPARED BY
G. W. PETTER, BOSTON.

JAMES R. NICHOLS & CO.
Manufacturing Chemists,
145 NASSAU ST. N. Y. CITY.
ELIXIR PERUVIAN BARK
WITH
Protioide of Iron.

Which has become so favorably known as a
"Tonic" and "Blood Purifier."
By Physicians and Invalids in all parts of the country.

The new preparation, "Sarsaparilla in combination with Iodide of Lime," presents one of the most prompt alterative agents, in a form capable of exerting full action upon the system, and this in minute and pleasant doses. It is combined with the alterative, resolvent, or tonic effects of Iodine are exerted most decidedly, and the Sarsaparilla, by its activity, in combination, and the Sarsaparilla, to fulfill perfectly all the favorable requisitions. The first effect usually observed when

"SARSAPARILLA WITH IODIDE OF LIME" is taken, is an increase of appetite showing that it has tonic properties of a marked character. Its alterations are manifested in its ready combination with the vital fluids, and its powerful action upon women and children improve rapidly under its use. It is admirably adapted to assume a healthy condition. It is especially adapted to the treatment of all the acute or chronic peculiarities of the system. It is suited to the treatment of all the diseases of the system, of medicinal effect and the pleasant, efficacious form of the remedy. It may be given for a long period where constitutional diseases are destroyed, and its efficacy, or its disinclination to take the joint, encouraged. In White Swellings, Scurvy, Syphilis, and Rheumatism, in moderate doses, until relief is obtained.

In the Spring of the Year, and during the Warm Weather, the accumulation of morbid matters in the system tends to become manifest in every troublesome form. Laid, Headache, Boils, Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Pains in the Joints, Indigestion, etc., are very common. Nothing ever derived is better adapted to exterminate of these morbid matters, than the combination of SARSAPARILLA WITH IODIDE OF LIME.

No preparation like it, or which approximates to it as an Alterative, or Blood Purifier, has ever before been placed within the reach of invalids. Indeed, it is an entirely new and scientific combination of its respective constituents, and is highly recommended.

The opinion of medical men concerning it, the description of its character, and the mode of its use, manner of use, etc., are given in a circular, which can be had at the store of any and all first-class Druggists.

Sold in Bloomburg, wholesale and retail, by E. J. Meyer & Co. 111 Druggists, June 6, 1866.—18

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
Estate of William Robison, deceased,
3 Valuable Business Stands,
On Main Street, Bloomburg, adjoining the Court House and nearly opposite the Court House.
TWO SMALL HOUSES AND LOTS,
On Ridge Hill, known as the "Lions' Lot."
ONE HOUSE AND LOT,
On Rock Street. Also TIMBER LAND in Jay township, Elk county.

ABOUT FIVE HUNDRED ACRES, well timbered with White Pine and Hemlock, good farming land.

The above property will be offered at
PRIVATE SALE,
until the 1st of AUGUST next, on which day, if not sold, will be offered at
PUBLIC SALE
on the premises, near the Court House, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Apply to the subscribers, or to Miss Isabella Robison, Bloomburg, Pa.

A. PARDEE, Auctioneer.
June 6, 1866.—18

SHERIFF'S SALES.
By virtue of writ of *Faciatis Exposita* and *Fieri Facias* to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, on Tuesday, the 20th day of June, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

A certain tract of land, situate in Sugarloaf township, Columbia County, containing SEVENTY-SIX ACRES, more or less, bounded by land of John Steiner, on the west by lands of David Kitchener, on the east by lands of James Kitchener, and on the south by lands of James Kitchener, as created an old log barn with the appurtenances. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of James Sickle in the hands of his administrator, James Sickle.

ALSO

A certain farm and tract of land situate in Catawissa township, Columbia County, bounded on the South by lands of Benjamin Goode, and on the North by lands of Benjamin Heiser and others, and on the East by land of John Steiner, containing EIGHTY-NINE ACRES, and one hundred and twenty-nine perches, whereon is erected a log barn, about sixty acres of which is improved land.

ALSO

One other lot of land situate partly in Catawissa and partly in Franklin townships, Columbia County, bounded on the South by lands of John Steiner, and on the East by land of John Steiner, containing FIFTY-SEVEN ACRES, and one hundred and twenty-nine perches, whereon is erected a log barn, and all improved land, and all appurtenances.

ALSO

One other lot of land situate partly in Catawissa, and partly in Franklin townships, Columbia County, bounded on the South by lands of John Steiner, and on the West and North by land of Mary Heiser, and on the East by land of John Steiner, containing FIFTY-SEVEN ACRES, and one hundred and twenty-nine perches, whereon is erected a log barn, and all improved land, and all appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Benjamin Goode, and Reese Miller, by SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.

June 30, 1866.—18.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
The undersigned will offer at public sale at Bloomburg, Saturday, June 16th, 1866, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following valuable real estate to wit:

85 Acres and 103 Perches, GOOD TIMBER LAND, principally pine and oak timber, situated in the town of Sugarloaf, Columbia County, about one mile east of Stillwater, adjoining lands of Benjamin Heiser, Reuben Hess, John McMichael, Benjamin Goode, and Reese Miller.

There is a public road running through the said tract of timber land, leading from Stillwater to the State Road, and from there to a mill race, and a good Saw-Mill and Grist Mill. Both the timber and mill race are in good condition, and the soil is fertile, and well adapted for farming, and all the usual improvements.

Conditions will be made known on day of sale, when attendance will be required.

WILLIAM SUGARS,
Fishing Creek, May 28, 1866.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
E. J. WELWELL, having bought L. Runyon's PROVISION STORE is now prepared to sell Groceries at Wholesale and Retail, as Cheap as the Cheapest.

HERE YOU CAN FIND
SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES, CRACKERS, SYRUPS, SPICES, CRACKERS, STARCH, SODA, CORN STARCH, DRIED FRUIT, CANNED FRUIT, WOODEN-WARE, FLON, FISH, BEANS, ONIONS, &c., &c.

E. J. WELWELL,
Bloomburg, Esq. 14, 1866.

FRESH ARRIVAL
OF NEW GOODS,
Which are to be sold cheaper than ever. If you want bargains, call at

C. PRESTON'S
NEW STORE,
in ROHRBURG, Columbia County, where you will find a good assortment, well selected. Any article you desire can be easily procured, as we have a buyer in the City all the time.

Country Produce, of all kinds,
taken in exchange for Goods.

Rohrburg, May 23, 1866.—18. C. PRESTON.

TO BLACKSMITHS. Bi-
sonious Coal, for Smelting purposes, of good quality, for sale by

FAXTON & HARMAN,
Rupert, Pa.

FOR GOVERNOR.
HON. HESTER CLYMER,
OF BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

Eleven Millions More.

The session meeting, that calls itself Congress, has declared by its authority, that ELEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS more of the poor white man's hard earned money shall go to the "Nigger Bureau" to establish schools to educate and support the Negroes of the South in idleness! Just think—five years ago the Negroes of the South produced some three hundred millions of surplus or real wealth, nearly all of which, the North received and appropriated, and we are sorry to say, to building palaces, sectarian churches, hiring abolition lecturers, &c., and the record shows that in 1860 there was not a Negro pauper among the four millions of Southern Negroes. Now all this surplus has been abolished by our disunion rulers, the labor of the Negroes has been rendered worthless, and the white laboring classes of the North are loaded down with the stupendous debt of THREE THOUSAND MILLIONS in order to throw the Negroes of the South in a "Freedom's Bureau," to give positions and spoils to New England office-seekers. The Negro of the South is now supported by a portion of each day's toil of every laboring man in the North, and if his children have not food to fill their bellies, or clothes to cover their nakedness, or themselves minus money to pay taxes, they receive the answer, "be patient, you are emancipating the Negro from labor and educating him." Emigrant, Irishman, Farmer, Mechanic, Merchant and Laborer, what do you think of giving a portion of each day's toil, your sweat and very life-blood, to support and educate Negroes, when you and your children are thrown entirely upon your own resources, and daily deprived of many of the real necessities of life? Think of these things, of the already enormous debt saddled upon you, for Negro emancipation, and the constant increase of it by the unwise and sectional course of the North, from the legislative halls, howing to their kennels.

A Geary Dodge.

The actions of the Disunionists go a great distance to expose the weakness of that party. Being terribly frightened that a third candidate might be nominated for Governor, by the more conservative portion of the Republican ranks, the would-be leaders of that disunion party, at once proceeded to concoct a plan to prevent a split or disruption in their party. Fearing that a breach, if made in their party, would be effected by those soldiers who better know General GEARY, they have undertaken through Gen. HARTMAN, the man who hung a woman, to get up a Soldiers' Convention, which has been called to meet at Pittsburg, in July next. This dodge, on the part of Stevens, McClure, Farny & Co., is intended to entrap the soldiers into the support of Gen. GEARY, honest soldiers, who, otherwise would have supported HESTER CLYMER.

We are pleased to notice, though, that this scheme is not working as well as was anticipated by the movers. In several counties, where the soldiers met for the purpose of selecting Delegates to the Pittsburg Convention, there seemed to be quite a division on the candidates for Governor when they came to frame and adopt resolutions expressive of the sense of the soldiers in attendance. In some instances a majority of the "boys in blue" declared in favor of the Democratic candidate, Mr. CLYMER. The Geary leaders did not trust to call a convention of soldiers in this county, for fear they would have met the same opposition, but concluded to send a couple of Delegates to Pittsburg, who will not truly represent the sentiment of the soldiers of this county, because the Delegates are from the Abolition Geary stripe, and the "boys in blue," of this county, support the candidate who believes and maintains that our "white" soldiers were not surpassed in any manner as soldiers on the field of battle or in any particular arm of the service.

DEATH OF LIET. GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.
—This brave soldier, ardent patriot, and honest man, died at his residence, at West Point, on the 29th ult., in the 80th year of his age.

Of the officers who entered the army in 1808, Gen. Scott was, two years ago, the only survivor. He was born in Petersburg, Va., on the 13th of June, 1786, and was educated at William and Mary's College in that State. He died full of years and honors, and we have not the room to give, in detail, the course in which he rose from the rank of Captain to that of Commander of Armies. In short, we may say, that the means by which he became so great, and was promoted above others, were these: as a citizen he was faithful, patriotic, and unambitious; as a soldier daring and enterprising, prompt and industrious. He contributed several valuable books to the military literature of the country, and at different periods wrote, with considerable ability, upon various topics.—His long life, however, was mainly spent in the service of his country, and his fame and deeds are now part of the imperishable history of the nation.

—The Rump Congress has resolved itself into a mere "smelling committee." About all that is transacted is the passage of resolutions inquiring into the business concerns of the Departments. Watching the President being the sole object of the despicable Rump, it should be served in the way that individuals are who play the sneak as an occupation.